

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

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LETTER FROM PERSONALITIES, AND INTELLECTUALS  
IN SOUTH VIET NAM LIBERATED AREAS  
TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## SAVE U.S. HONOUR!

**GTX** released an open letter to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20) by 134 South Vietnamese well-known personalities and intellectuals, including political and social figures, artists, men of letters, journalists, film directors, lawyers, physicians, chemists and engineers.

Among the signatories there were lawyers Nguyen Huu Tho and Tran Bui Kiem, Dr. Phung Van Cang, Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, Mr. Ro Chom Thap, Mr. Huynh Cuong, Professor of ethnology Joseph Marie Ho Hu Ba, Reverend Thich Thien Hao, poets Giang Nam and Thanh Hai, writers Anh Duc, Tran Hieu Minh, Phan Tu, Tran Dinh Van, Ly Van Sam and Phan Lac Tuyen, journalists Dai Nghia, Cao Long, NHI Muc and Ky Phong, playwright Nguyen Vu, composers Phan Thi, Huynh Minh Sung and Xuan Hong, and Doctors Le Thuy Ba.

The letter reads as follows:

**D**EFENCE Secretary McNamara's ninth visit to South Viet Nam and President Johnson's high-sounding declaration on U.S. Independence Day—July 4—have brought the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam to an unprecedented degree of atrociousness. The ratio of American bombs and bullets showered over both South and North Viet Nam increases in proportion to that of the U.S. administration's peace proposals.

More Vietnamese villages and hamlets have been burnt down. More women and children and other innocent people have been killed and injured by U.S. bombings and shelling.

American casualties in the South Viet Nam theatre of operations have also been ceaselessly increasing, while the number of G.I.'s here has been rapidly brought up to nearly half a million.

Families of American servicemen in South Viet Nam have been living in mounting anxiety about the uncertainty of their return.

Never before has the "constitution" of the so-called Viet Nam Republic, enforced by President Johnson in Guam, looked more like a farce than it does now.

At a time when American tanks are levelling fertile

ricefields and orchards and prosperous villages, when members of the Saigon military junta—U.S. agents who have styled themselves as Hitler's disciples—stand ready to get at one another's throat in the presidential and National Assembly elections, many patriotic intellectuals, doctors, lawyers, students, artists, men of letters and elements of the national bourgeoisie in the South Viet Nam urban centres are thrown into jails and concentration camps, set up by the U.S.-dominated regime for the sole crime of wanting independence, freedom and peace.

In this sultry summer and against the background of the above-mentioned facts, the anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam

(Continued page 1)

## A CRIME OF GENOCIDE: SYSTEMATIC BOMBING OF NORTH VIET NAM DYKES

**A**T 4:30 p.m. on July 19, U.S. aircraft dropped 4 bombs on a section of the Red River dyke in Chi Minh village, Phu Xuyen district, Ha Tay province. This followed the bombing of another dyke section of the Red River in Ha Thach village, Lam Thao district, Phu Tho province, on July 13, 1967.

In face of the strong reaction of public opinion in the world, AP reported on July 22 that the U.S. Defence Department admitted that American bombs had been dropped on North Viet Nam dykes. The Pentagon, however, claimed that it was only an "accidental and not deliberate act". Once again the U.S. ruling circles used this cynical contention to hide their crimes as they had done after attacking populous areas in North Viet Nam as well as residential quarters inside Hanoi during the December 1966 and May 1967 air raids.

Most recently, they denied having attacked the Soviet freighter *Turkistan* docking at Cam Pha port. Nevertheless, in face of the stern condemnation of public opin-

ion they finally recognized the fact.

Following the bombings of the Red River dykes, many correspondents of Western as well as socialist papers and news agencies in Hanoi together with Vietnamese journalists went to the scenes to make on-the-spot inquiries. They could come to no other conclusion than that U.S. planes had deliberately attacked vital dyke sections which had nothing to do with military targets.

The U.S. deliberate air attacks on the dyke systems and on other water conservancy projects in North Viet Nam are not isolated cases. This has been carried out systematically and more and more fiercely during these last three years of war escalation.

Till the end of December 1966 alone, the dyke systems in 15 provinces were bombed. That of the Thai Binh River was attacked 8 times in July and 26 times in August and September 1966.

Since the beginning of 1967, especially in June and July (beginning the flood season) U.S. air raids have been stepped up and aimed at the most important dyke systems.

(Continued page 2)



A dyke section along the Red River (Chi Minh village) bombed on July 19, 1967



THE 200-day struggle of the collective farmers in North Viet Nam has ended in success. Despite fierce fighting against U.S. air raids and unfavourable climatic conditions, the production work in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 has recorded brilliant results: a fairly high output has been obtained in summer and Spring subsidiary crops and industrial crops of various kinds.

At the start of Winter 1966 and Spring 1967, the U.S. imperialists took new

steps of escalation. Apart from intensifying bombings, they ordered "warships to shell the mainland, dropped mines into rivers and canals used long range artillery guns based south of the demilitarized zone to shell the northern bank of the demarcation river. They massacred people and draught animals working in ricefields, attacked various industrial establishments servicing agriculture, irrigation works, dykes, etc. In Vinh Linh, much hectare of land receives on an average 100 bombs and cannon shells. Within six months, co-op D in Quang Binh province was the target of 67 U.S. air raids.

The North Viet Nam collective farmers have overcome the difficulties created by the enemy by organizing their work on a war footing, setting up plane-hunting teams, building many new air raid shelters, and communication trenches. When going to the fields, they bring along mobile shelters, set up shelters for men as well as animals and paddy. They also build up many small irrigation works and dams, dig ponds as substitutes to the big irrigation works damaged by bombs, use dung and green compost in the fields, use chemical fertilizers. In the ricefields dug by enemy bombs, the peasants fill up the bomb and shell craters and resume their work...

At the beginning of the Winter 1966 - Spring 1967 crops the peasants met many difficulties arising from bad climate, especially storms and typhoons, such as in Quang Binh, Nghe An and on the outskirts of Hanoi which swept away seedlings and ravaged crops; then they were affected by a long spell of cold weather which prevented the growth of seedlings and riceplants.

The difficulties are many. But aware that in the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the ricefields constitute their battlefields and the farm implements

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## NORTH VIET NAM

# GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WINTER-SPRING AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN



↑ Drying of paddy (Hop Nhat co-operative, Haiphong).  
↑ The harvest is in (Quang Nap co-operative, Thai Binh).



THESE last few days, Political Instructor Pham Van Que and Group Leader Nguyen Huu Sinh of the First Missile Group in Haiphong were present at their posts around the clock. Que closely inspected the least equipment and watched his men putting them in good operating order. On their launching-pads, long missiles lay shining in the sun giving a strong impression of vigilance and power.

A young soldier in charge of the launching-pad reported as a voice filled with confidence: "Our equipment in good fighting order!"

The whole group was closely integrated, like the parts of a well-built machine.

For several days the American air pirates had been attacking Haiphong. All the men in the group were seething with anger and hatred and were determined to avenge their compatriots in both North and South Viet Nam. They had worked out new, efficient tactics to annihilate the enemy while

preserving their weapons and equipment.

In the command-room, Sinh calmly followed the flight routes of enemy aircraft and tried to penetrate their designs. Beside him, a young soldier recorded these routes, at times reporting in a loud voice: "A new flight appearing at co-ordinates X."

Nguyen Van T., an officer in charge of the range-finding team, was a veritable brother to his men. At all times, they closely co-operated in working out angles, ranges and co-ordinates. T. often said: "The more complex and precise our equipment, the closer our co-operation must be." The entire team were determined to work in close co-ordination and to press the button in good time.

From the command-room

came Sinh's voice: "The target is drawing near. Co-ordinates X, range Y."

T. snapped an order: "Watch target closely!"

From the sea, a flight of 12 aircraft had flown inland. On the fluorescent screen, dots were twinkling. Political Instructor Que and Group Leader Sinh said to each other: "We must wipe out one flight immediately, throw this into enemy's ranks, foil their raid!"

After calculating the position of the target, Sinh issued an order: "Range... Fire!"

T. cast a last inspecting glance at the target lights and at the men in his team. Then he shouted in the intercom: "Missile On Fire!"

An explosion followed by a loud hissing sound tore the air. A column of orange fire shot up into the sky and

vanished in the thick clouds. T. knitted his eyebrows: a dot started moving across the radarscope, heading for a cluster of other twinkling ones. The pirates were about to explode their crimes. A loud report reached his ears from the distance. T. smiled: on the fluorescent screen, sparks were flying!

The remaining aircraft, however, continued their way into the airspace of the city. Ack-ack guns and the small arms of the militia were around them a dense network of deadly fire. From the sea, another flight of planes came in. More orders came from the command room. T. wiped his brow and, turning to his men, said: "Watch out, let's score another hit!" Everyone nodded assent. Complete silence fell. One heard only

# THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

R. N. KOSYGIN: The Solution to the Viet Nam Problem is: The Aggressor—the U.S.—Must Withdraw from Viet Nam.

SPEAKING at a reception given in the Kremlin on July 9 in honor of the Premier, Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., condemned the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Viet Nam.

A. N. Kosygin said: "The direct aggression conducted by the United States against Viet Nam is a gross violation of the norms of international law and principles of the U.N. Charter."

The Soviet leader stressed that the aggressor—the United States of America—must withdraw from Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people decide their own destiny themselves.

"This is the position of the Soviet Union, and it has not changed since the beginning of U.S. aggression, the Soviet leader emphasized.

World Tension is the Piratic War the U.S. is Conducting in Viet Nam."

At the mass rally to the delegation of the Bulgarian Party and Government headed by Todor Zhivkov on a visit to Mongolia, V. Tshednabal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, declared: "The local point of the present world tension is the piratic war the U.S. is conducting in Viet Nam in violation of the elementary norms of international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. In disregard of the legitimate demands of world public opinion for an end to the war against the D.R.V.N., a socialist state, the U.S. ruling circles continue to expand their piratic policy of an international character in South-East Asia."

"Together with the people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the people of Mongolia and Bulgaria staunchly side with

the fighting Vietnamese people."

WILL STOFF: The G.D.R. Will Continue to Give Effective Assistance to the Vietnamese People.

On July 14, at the second meeting of the first session of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, dealing with the foreign policy of the G.D.R. and referring to the Viet Nam question, Willi Stoph, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, declared that the Government of the People of the G.D.R. would continue to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and together with the other socialist countries would give effective assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY: The U.S. Imperialists Are the Aggressors Who Alone Are Held Responsible for the War in Viet Nam."

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out that "The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who alone are held responsible for the war in Viet Nam. The French Communist Party which supports the four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the five-point statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on all French men and women to intensify their activities to increase the isolation of American imperialism and compel it to observe the principles of the Geneva Agreements by withdrawing the U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognizing the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people and letting the Vietnamese people achieve the reunification of their country and settle their own affairs themselves in peace and independence."

JOHN COLLAN: The U.S. Must Stop Bombing the D.R.V.N., Withdraw Its Troops from South Viet Nam and Let

# Scientists' Aid to the Vietnamese People

L'Hermite (France) on July 14, 1967 carried an appeal by 13 world-renowned scientists calling on their colleagues in all countries to give assistance in the scientific field to the D.R.V.N. which is conducting a hard and valiant struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The 13 scientists listed below have decided to contribute one day's pay to buy equipment and books for the universities in the D.R.V.N.

J. D. Bernal, F.R.S. (U.K.), A. Kastler, Nobel Prize (France), A. J. Oppen (U.S.S.R.), A. Grandjean (U.S.), D.M. Crowfoot, O.M. F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.), Lord Boyd Orr, F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.), A. M. Lwoff, Nobel Prize (France), L. Pauling, Nobel Prize (U.S.), C.F. Powell, F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.), Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.), R.L.M. Synges, F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.), A. Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize (U.S.), S. Huxley, Zeller (India).

the Vietnamese People Freely Decide Their Fate."

At a meeting held on July 16, 1967 in London, John Collan, Secretary General of the British Communist Party declared: "The decision of the U.S. to send more troops to South Viet Nam is not only a dangerous step in the escalation of its aggressive war in Viet Nam but a manifestation of its defeat. The support given by the British Labour Government to the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam has always been a crime. The United States must stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people freely decide their fate."

Y. Tshednabal: "The Focal Point of the Present

## APPEAL OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF VIET NAM

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from July 6 to 20 demanded an immediate end to the U.S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, and implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

These demands were contained in the resolutions adopted by the eight sub-committees of the conference.

At its last session, the conference unanimously adopted an "Appeal to the World for Viet Nam" which reads in full as follows:

The U.S. escalation in Viet Nam, which bears the character of a real genocide, imposes on everybody an obligation of conscience. To put an end to this aggression, the respect for the Vietnamese people's independence and freedom has become a universal demand.

A solution can be found only on the following bases:

1. Unconditional and definitive end to the bombing and all other war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2. A real and lasting solution can be reached in South Viet Nam only by the cessation of U.S. aggression, by the definitive, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the armed forces and equipment of the U.S. and its allies, and by the dismantling of bases.

3. It rests with the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs without any foreign interference on the basis of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, that is according to the principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements and in conformity with the program of the N.F.T., which represents the fundamental aspiration of the Vietnamese people.

NESTI HARE: "The Courageous Vietnamese People Have Become a Great Source of Inspiration for All Nations in the World."

In his report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the

Must Stop Bombing the D.R.V.N., Withdraw Its Troops from South Viet Nam and Let



Place Chatelet: Demonstration on May 8, 1967 held by 15,000 Viet Namians in support of Viet Nam





# G.I.'s AND PUPPET TROOPS BEATEN ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

## QUANG TRI

**Nearly 800 Enemies Put out of Action; 55 Helicopters Destroyed by L.A.F. Artillery.**

## THU DAU MOT

**Attacks on Many Enemy Positions: over 500 Enemies Killed or Wounded (July 11, 1967).**

## DJ'RAI

**A U.S. Company Completely Wiped Out and Another Badly Mauled at Duc Co; 202 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded (July 12, 1967).**

**A Convoy of U.S. Armoured Cars Violently Attacked (July 23, 1967).**

## THUA THIEN

**4 Vehicles Destroyed, 100 Enemies Wiped Out on Highway No 1 (July 9, 1967).**

**30 U.S. Aircraft Downed by Guerrillas.**

## MEKONG DELTA

**9 Enemy Vessels Sunk or Damaged.**

## QUANG TRI

In the first 15 days of July 1967 the L.A.F. artillery repeatedly hammered at the U.S. aggressors and their funkeys.

In Dong Ha from July 2 to 10, 45 choppers and many enemy military structures were shelled by the L.A.F.

In the July 3 battle alone, 240 U.S. marines were knocked out or wounded. The enemy command post and the signal center were destroyed. The enemy petrol dump burned for 12 hours running.

In the attacks on Con Tien, Doc Nien, Gio Linh between July 1 and 13, the L.A.F. completely destroyed 2 175mm, 3 155mm and 2 105mm cannons, killing or wounding nearly 200 G.I.'s and puppet troops, set afire 2 petrol depots, 4 ammunition dumps, demolished 9 helicopters, 21 underground blockhouses and various kinds of military vehicles.

According to still incomplete figures, in the first 15 days of July 1967 the L.A.F. artillery wiped out nearly 500 Yankees and puppet troops, destroyed 53 choppers, 7 cannons, set afire nearly 20 petrol, ammunition and military goods storages, destroyed nearly 30 posts, underground trenches, barracks and many vehicles.

## THU DAU MOT

In an attack on July 7, 1967, against Tac Nich airfield of Brigade 2, U.S. Infantry Division 1, the L.A.F. destroyed 20 M-41 tanks and M-113 armoured cars, 6 cannons, burnt a petrol and ammunition depot and signal center, and killed or wounded over 200 G.I.'s.

## DJ'RAI

On July 12, 1967 the L.A.F. attacked 2 companies of U.S. marines south of Duc Co, 40 km southwest of Pleiku town.

From the very beginning, the L.A.F. split up the enemy formation, and waged a hand-to-hand fight. After the company in the lead had been routed, another company coming to its rescue was intercepted and badly mauled. Two choppers were downed. The Yankees had to call in aircraft and artillery to cover their retreat.

The battle took place in the day time at a place where the G.I.'s and puppet troops had been many times battered. This time the G.I.'s could not escape the same fate though they had taken great precautions.

The Dj'rai L.A.F. killed and wounded 202 Yankees, including G.I.s completely

wiped out, shot down 2 planes, captured many G.I.'s and seized a great quantity of weapons and military equipment, including 6 machine guns.

## THUA THIEN

In close co-ordination with the regular force, the guerrillas in Thua Thien have caused heavy losses to the enemy. In a battle in Cau Nhi (July 9, 1967), on Highway 1 from Hue to Quang Tri, the guerrillas in Phong Dien district destroyed 4 vehicles packed with rescue troops, and wiped out nearly 100 of them (82 G.I.'s).

The guerrillas in the mountain areas (east of Thua Thien) have fought back many groups of enemy rangers kept from the liberated zones and scored many outstanding achievements. 30 U.S. planes of various types were brought down.

## MEKONG DELTA

In the first 25 days of June 1967 the guerrillas in Tan Vinh and Vinh Long provinces have ambushed and violently attacked the enemy on the defence line along the Mang Thoi river and in Cai Nhung district, sinking and damaging 7 enemy landing

craft and wiping out many puppet troops.

In the Plain of Reeds, the regional army on May 7, 1967 night sank 2 enemy ships docked at the wharf of Moc Hoa town knocking out almost all the troops on board.

## SAIGON - GIA DINH

**THE** Liberation regular forces in Saigon - Gia Dinh in co-ordination with the guerrillas of Cu Chi district on July 17 mounted a surprise attack on puppet "Black Tiger" Ranger Battalion 37, killing or wounding more than 200 men and captured 10 others within a few minutes' fighting, according to GPX (Liberation Press Agency).

The battalion was encamped near the Trung Hoa military training center to defend the "pacification" cruel agents who were planning to herd the local population into disguised concentration camps.

Meanwhile, another regular force detachment of the Liberation Army shelled five U.S. and puppet positions in Suoi Cat, Trung Hoa, Cu Chi, Sau Du and Phoc Hoa Dong battalions, inflicting on them many casualties and preventing them from going to the rescue of the "Black Tiger" men.

- 40,000 Enemy Troops Put out of Action.
- 17 Battalions and 47 Companies of U.S. Artillery and Infantry Completely Destroyed.
- 1,800 Military Vehicles and 144 Artillery Pieces Destroyed.
- 336 U.S. Aircraft Shot Down or Destroyed.
- An Aggregate Total of over 7,000 People Take Part in Political Struggles.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967 CAMPAIGN

## L.A.F. RESOUNDING VICTORIES IN EASTERN NAM BO



An M-113 destroyed at Soc Com Trang on March 28, 1967

**I**N response to the call of the President of the C.C. of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. to resolutely follow the second dry-season strategic offensive plan of the U.S. aggressors and their puppets, the armed forces and people of Eastern Nam Bo made tremendous efforts and fought the enemy relentlessly on all battlefields and won very great victories, G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) reported.

According to preliminary reports, in the six-month Winter-Spring period, from Nov. 1966 to April 1967, they fought over 2,000 battles, major and small, putting out of action over 40,000 enemy troops, among whom 36,800 were killed, wounded or captured and 3,300 deserted their ranks. The enemy casualties

included 27,300 American G.I.'s and nearly 300 Australian, New Zealand and Filipino mercenaries.

In terms of units, the L.A.F. of Eastern Nam Bo completely destroyed 17 battalions including 5 American (3 infantry and 2 artillery battalions), 47 companies, comprising 41 infantry companies (including 26 companies, 5 artillery companies and one transport company of the U.S. forces), 28 platoons and 20 sections of U.S. puppet and Australian mercenary troops, inflicted heavy losses on 7 U.S. battalions and 2 U.S. Light Infantry Brigade 106 out of action.

In terms of means of warfare, the L.A.F. shot down or destroyed 336 aircraft of

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